

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

It is generally conceded that the best way to avoid war with Spain is to just show her we are ready right now and dare her to take the initiative.

THE world has never witnessed a war which involved the use of quite a number of big modern battleships, and their usefulness and destructiveness towards each other is largely a matter of conjecture. Perhaps we shall soon see the matter tried out.

We have received a copy of the tenth (1898) issue of Remington Brothers' Newspaper Manual. It is a most compact and correct compendium of newspaper knowledge and embraces a vast quantity of research and careful compilation. It contains much valuable information, concisely arranged, and is a valuable book of reference.

It was George Washington who said: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace." Our Government is just now wisely acting upon this maxim. It is the national duty of the hour to be prepared. It might be mentioned by way of parenthesis that the War Department statistics show that we now have considerably more than ten million fighting men in this country.

## PRESENT INDICATIONS OF WAR.

During the past week war talk has been rampant. It is not confined to the private citizen, who feels at liberty to express his opinion, without restraint or punctuation, but our public officials and prominent men throughout the country seem to have caught the spirit. Very few people, however, seem to stop to think just what a declaration of war by this country would mean other than the annihilation of the Spaniards, in which undertaking they expect the other fellow to take the most prominent part. War at best is a terrible thing. It should not be understood as embodying anything save woe and misery and the most intense sort of human suffering. It is not unpleasant to think of it when you know that its effects will have no bearing upon your welfare or interests, but the contemplated conflict, although its beginning would be of a naval character, affords no one a chance to surmise its effect upon this country before its close.

The Maine horror is the principal topic of conversation and it is quite evident that if war should result, this incident will constitute the prime cause of it. Our people should be calm, discreet, and above all, patient. A single false move or an injudicious act on the part of our Government might do our nation an irreparable injury. It is a time for calm reasoning, dispassionate discussion and an abiding faith in the sufficiency and patriotism of American manhood. We are at present in a most advantageous attitude so far as a war with Spain is concerned. If we will only keep our heads as a nation we will come out of this difficulty with honor and profit, no matter what turn affairs may take. We are at present enjoying the sympathy and respect of every foreign nation in our national calamity. If we should forfeit these human attributes of international amity by some hot-headed, injudicious or overzealous act, then indeed would we be placed at a great disadvantage. Our country should not assume the aggressive in any sense, if avoidable. If it should be proven beyond doubt that Spain or one of her emissaries caused the explosion which wrecked the Maine, there is not another foreign nation that would not defend us in our demands for reparation, and in case of war, some of them would render us valuable aid and abetment. The point is that we should remain cool and at peace with all nations, doing nothing that would engender the ill-will or disgust of any, until we find our real enemy, and then, being sure that we are right, go ahead. It is to this sensible solution of the problem and calm management of the situation that every patriotic American should lend his aid.

## SPAIN'S RECONCENTRADO POLICY.

One of the most objectionable features of Spain's war in Cuba and a spectacle which has done more than anything else to arouse the pity and warlike feeling of Americans, is her reconcentrado policy. This is simply nothing more nor less than the gathering of the inhabitants of the island—helpless old men, women and children—into Spanish towns and garrisons, where they are guarded by brutal soldiers and shot down like wild animals if they are caught beyond certain prescribed lines. Here in these open prisons they are slowly starving to death. In no case

are the reconcentrados allowed to go outside for food. A Boston capitalist just returned from travels in thirty-four Cuban provinces declares that "if the people were allowed to get out they could get enough to keep soul and body together, but when even small children attempted to go outside of the guard lines, they were shot down as ruthlessly as enemies in arms."

Cuba is one of the richest spots of earth known to civilization, producing an abundance of what goes to make up man's food and sustenance, and yet many of her people are caged up in sight of this land which virtually flows with milk and honey and are not allowed to till the ground for an honest livelihood. They are not held as prisoners of war, but are kept in subjection to fulfill Spain's policy of conquering the Cubans, by means fair or foul.

Such barbarous warfare is beneath the methods of civilized practice and meets with the contempt of every honest heart.

## THE GOBEL ELECTION BILL.

The Gobel Election Bill passed the Kentucky House Saturday by a majority of 57 to 42. The bill originated and was passed in the Senate and was amended in the House before being passed by that body. It will now go to the Governor, who will almost surely veto it, after which it will revert to the Senate again, and it is claimed by the supporters of the bill that this body will be able to pass it over the Governor's veto. It will likely pass through the House over the Governor's veto, but the final fight will be in the Senate, where it will be met with the most determined opposition.

There has been considerable opposition to the bill from some of the most staunch Democrats of the State, but the majority seem in favor of the measure. It was framed to correct election abuses, but its opponents claim that while it abolishes some objectionable forms, it creates others quite as bad, if not worse. In the main, the operations of the bill may be briefly defined as follows: It creates a State Board of Election Commissioners, composed of three men, one of whom must be of opposing politics to the other two, to be elected by the Legislature for this first term, but afterwards to be appointed by the Governor. This State Board shall appoint a County Board of three men each, and it shall be the duty of the County Board to select all officers of election, said officers to be equally divided between the two leading political parties. These election officers are to serve in general elections and not in primaries.

The opposition to the bill, claim that it is a centralization of political power, that it is undemocratic both in precept and practice, that it vests too much power in the hands of a few men who are responsible to no one, and who are enabled by its provisions to in a great measure control the result of elections. Under the present mode the county judges of the State appoint the election officers, half of whom must be of opposing political principles. The bill would place the elective power virtually in the hands of the administration, while at present it is controlled by the county judges. The advocates of the bill claim that it is perfectly fair in all its operations and that it is a necessity to prevent a repetition of frauds practiced by the Republican party in different parts of the State. Its opponents admit its necessity so far as the latter proposition is concerned, for almost every one familiar with recent elections in Kentucky, remembers the gross irregularities, unfairness and fraud practiced by Republican election officials, but those who do not endorse the bill claim that its provisions give much more chance for partisan practice than the present law. The bill is meeting with much decided opposition by some of the best and most prominent Democrats of the State.

## NEGRO EQUALITY IMPRACTICABLE.

Talk about it as you may and think about it as you will, there is no disguising the fact that the mind of the white man almost everywhere revolts at the idea of being subject to or ruled over in any sense by a negro. Just as certain as that the laws of chemistry will not permit the mixing of oil and water without a manifest difference, just so sure is it that the races will not mix without a clash. This fact is recognized by every sensible person and is not discredited by anybody save men with political or mercenary motives in view. The Republicans themselves, who claim to be such great friends of the negro, at heart detest the black man and his whole race, and clearly show that they have no use for him except at election time when his vote counts the same as a white man's. The Republicans would no more think of associating with the negro except for political purposes, than their wives would think of inviting negro women into their parlors for a social call.

Republican politicians are often forced, for the sake of future success, to make recognition of the negro and appoint him to some small office as recompense for his vote, but this is generally done in communities largely Democratic, where few Republicans will have to bear the odium of negro authority. But wherever negroes are placed in authority in any sense, the matter is resented by every white man of whatever shade of political opinion, and the revolt is often so demonstrative as to produce serious consequences, which although disowned and regretted by all right-thinking people, are nevertheless the inevitable result of an attempt to mix two incompatible factions.

The truth of these remarks was illustrated in a most tragic and inhuman manner at Lake City, N. C., last week. A negro named Baker was appointed postmaster at the place by President McKinley and Mark Hanna, over the protest of every white man of that section. Senators Tillman and McLauren and the Congressman from the district waited on President McKinley and urged him to appoint a white man to the office, but McKinley and Hanna persisted in "putting black heels on white necks," and so the negro was appointed. It was explained to the appointing power that the white people would not likely submit to this outrage, but these warnings went unheeded. After the negro assumed the office he was warned to resign and petitions were sent to the President signed by almost every white man in that section, asking that some white Republican be substituted for the negro, but all to no avail. The negro saw the evident dissatisfaction and moved the postoffice to his cabin at the outskirts of town, where he continued to distribute the mail. A last warning was given him that he must give up the office, but this he heeded not. Then the indignant and overwrought citizens took the matter into their own hands and being led by spirits of devilish outlandish and inhuman fiendishness, they set fire to the cabin and proceeded to riddle it with bullets. The negro himself was killed and several of his family wounded.

It was a most diabolical and cowardly piece of work from every point of view, and has no extenuating circumstances whatever. But to every one who is familiar with the affair it is plain that the awful crime, although without justification, was not without cause. White Democrats deplore the affair as much as white Republicans, and in this feeling they are not influenced by any maudlin, mercenary spirit.

## FRANKFORT LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 27, 1898. The two days holiday this week seemed to give the members a preparatory rest for the exciting times which followed. As stated in the last week's HERALD, the House caucus met Wednesday afternoon, endorsed the Gobel election commission bill, although many of its strong opponents would not participate in the caucus. Wednesday night the joint caucuses endorsed the bill, and made the issue a party measure. The opposition led by Orr, of Owen, and Hobbs, of Lexington, resorted to every parliamentary device known to delay its consideration and succeeded in postponing action until to-day. The bill was a special order for to-day at 11 o'clock and when that hour arrived the fight of the session came with it. For two hours and a half the opposition led the fight but at 2:30 o'clock the vote was reached and the bill was passed by a majority of 15 votes. It will be compounded in both Houses Monday, signed and sent to the Governor. He will veto it, it is thought, and the attempt to pass it over his veto will meet with stubborn resistance in the Senate by Mr. Bronston, who has up to date been successful in every fight he has made.

Yesterday the Chinn school bill was killed in the Senate by the adoption of the Bronston substitute by a vote of 16 to 15. The substitute provides for County uniformity and a county tax-book committee consisting of the county examiners and four free-holders to be appointed by the county judges. In contracting for books they are not allowed to pay more than 15 per cent. above cost price. Any company can bid for contracts, which are now unhampered by competition. The House will not see fit to accept it, a conference will be called and no conclusion reached in time to effect any legislation on that subject at this session.

Senator Bronston, while discussing the merits of his bill, paid his respects to the Chinese in very strong language and referred to some one as a "Moph-topheer" whose "cloven hand" was influencing the action of the Legislature at will. It is not exactly known whom he meant. Some think Col. Jack Chinn, and others are of the opinion a leading Senator is meant. Any way trouble is not far ahead unless the tide turns. Another bill has gone through the Senate, contrary to expectation, and that is the local option bill. It passed that body Friday after being hung up for nearly a week. The bill was slightly amended and will have to go through the House again. It will pass.

The Governor will have to report on the McChord bill Monday as the ten day limit runs out then. The time on the prison bill is out Tuesday. He will have to report on it then.

will in all probability veto both of them. The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill requiring companies to pay miners before the 10th day of each month for work done the previous month.

When the Governor sends in his veto of the prison bill, then the fight to pass it over his veto will begin and when the bill is passed then the election of three commissioners will be hotly contested. Very likely the last days of this session will be lively enough for anyone.

William J. Bryan on the Situation. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—William J. Bryan was interviewed to-day concerning the Maine.

"In my opinion, we should be slow to act in the Maine affair, especially under the trying circumstances which confront us," he said. "Another fact, which in my mind impels us to exercise discretion, is that if the official investigation of the explosion is now being made, the United States cannot afford to be too hasty in this matter. International questions are involved, and it would be a sad compliment to our Government were we to openly and maliciously bring about strained relations by our anxiety to locate the responsibility for the Maine disaster. Nothing should be done until the investigation is completed."

Uncle Sam Will Have to Borrow. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Should war be declared with Spain, the amount of available cash in the United States treasury would vanish in almost a day. But the cash in the treasury on July 1, 1891, soon after hostilities began between the States, was only \$3,257,065.80. The available cash in the treasury to-day is \$235,719,058.91. The financial condition of the country in 1891 was similar to what it is to-day. The country just recovered from the panic of 1893. Government expenditures then, as now, exceeded receipts. In 1893 the Government borrowed \$23,717,300 to make up the deficit. In 1899 it borrowed the additional sum of \$23,287,500, in 1900 \$20,776,800, in 1901 \$41,861,700, and in 1902 \$229,092,400. At the last named date and for many years thereafter the Government was a heavy borrower in the commercial centers of the world. The Government must necessarily be a heavy borrower again should war be declared with Spain.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHERRY & CO., PROP., Toledo, O. We have discovered a new way of curing Catarrh of the bladder, and believe it perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out the obligation made by their advertisement. We are now offering a reward of \$100 for each case of Catarrh of the bladder cured by our medicine. We are now offering a reward of \$100 for each case of Catarrh of the bladder cured by our medicine. We are now offering a reward of \$100 for each case of Catarrh of the bladder cured by our medicine.

Comparison of Strength. The State Militia of the United States, which would be called out in case of war, consists of 1,391 officers, 5,299 cavalry, 4,906 infantry, 101,573 infantry, making a total of 113,440 in militia. The total authorized strength of the militia is 116,125. The total number of persons liable to military service is 10,130,788, according to the records of the War Department.

The Spanish army consists of 64,314 infantry, 11,414 cavalry, 11,605 artillery, 5,102 engineers, etc., making a total of 84,335 in the active service. It also has 28,790 East Indian troops, 201,312 West Indian troops, 37,700 Philippine troops, 100,000 first reserves, and 1,000,000 second reserves. Its total peace strength is 382,307, and its total war strength 1,512,197.

## RUNNING EARS.

The Result of Chronic Catarrh of the Middle Ear.

Mr. W. Brigham, Pilot Knob, Wis., writes to Dr. Hartman as follows: "Last April we commenced doctoring my son Edgar for chronic otitis, running of the ears. He is now about fifteen years old and has been troubled with it since he was two years old. It became very bad and ran copiously. He began to get discouraged and I was discouraged. I had little hope of his recovery, when I wrote to you. But we were persistent in carrying out the prescription that you sent me. It has now been about seven months since there has been any discharge. Wax has formed in the ear and he appears perfectly well. I am very much pleased with your remedy." Chronic otitis of catarrh of the ears. If allowed to run without proper treatment it results in total deafness. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located.

Dr. Hartman has lately published in book form a series of lectures on the different phases of catarrh. It is called "Winter Catarrh," and will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

## Notice!

To whom it may concern: I have this day sent my son, Charles H. Smith, free, to act and do for himself as though he was 21 years of age. He is authorized to make contracts and to be contracted with, to sue and be sued. I will not be responsible for any of his acts in the future. JOHN SMITH. 814 Olaton, Ky.

## STILL IN DOUBT.

CAUSE OF THE BIGRATTLESHIP EXPLOSION NOT YET EXPLAINED.

The Investigation Nearly Completed and Good Results are Expected.

Evidence so Far Seems to Point to Fault Play, but U. S. Government Officials Counsel Coolness and Patience.

EXCITEMENT IS HIGH EVERYWHERE.

New York, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the explosion which wrecked the Maine came from underneath the vessel and that her magazines had nothing to do with the initial explosion, and played a much smaller part in the general disaster than was at first supposed. The evidence that has served to convince the board was obtained by Ensign Powellson, an officer attached to the Fern. Mr. Powellson was formerly in the construction corps and took a two years' special course in the Glasgow School of Naval Architecture. He is therefore a competent witness.

What he discovered was that the forward part of the keel of the Maine, with its ribs and plates, was stove upward so far that parts of the shattered double bottom show out of water, and in places sections of the green painted outer hull are visible.

Corroborative evidences given by Ensign Powellson and of equal significance and importance is the result of the close examination made by the divers. What they found indicates that the explosion came from a point beneath the keel. A plumb-line dropped from a point just forward of the conning tower would have laid the lead exactly on the spot where the explosion occurred, that is, where the keel and ribs almost to the surface.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Mail and Express this evening prints the following, dated Havana to-day:

"The United States Naval Board of Inquiry continued taking to-day the testimony of the divers who have been working in the wreck of the Maine. Those who were sent here from the battleship Tama and the cruiser New York were examined.

"While, of course, the members of the court will not talk for publication, I am informed on the highest authority that the evidence of Diver Morgan as to the condition of the Maine shows almost beyond the possibility of a doubt, in the opinion of my informant, that the Maine was blown up by an outside agency. Furthermore, Morgan's report was verified by the other American divers who descended to-day.

New York, Feb. 25.—A special cablegram to the Evening World from Sylvester Scovel, at Havana, says:

"Divers working abroad yesterday found absolute proof that the forward magazine, which alone could have so damaged the ship, is surely unexploded. The sides and floors of this magazine are practically intact, and in such shape as is impossible had an explosion within occurred. Many divers have sworn to-day to the investigation board.

"It is now believed by experts that a big torpedo or mine, aided by 500 pounds of melting powder in the reserve magazine next to the big magazine, might have produced the actual results, both as regards extent and direction, found in the wreck. Collapsed powder casks found about the magazine have hexagonal marks in the thin copper where the external pressure forced it into its contents of hexagonal powder."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There is still no reliable news here from Havana. That which is daily printed outside of official sources is mere speculation. There is absolutely nothing from the wreck of the Maine upon which an intelligent opinion of the disaster can be based. The statement of the Spanish Minister that there were no mines or torpedoes in the Havana harbor, is regarded here as highly important. It is accepted as true, and it is believed that the Spanish Minister gave it only after instructions from Madrid. It clears away a great deal of doubt, mystery and apprehension.

The public mind is now wrestling with the question of how a torpedo or submarine mine could have been so successfully floated under the Maine and exploded. If done, it could not have been the work of a crank, but of some person or persons expert in managing high explosives.

The board of inquiry investigating the cause of the disaster is expected to conclude its labors next week. The board may come to Washington and make its report to the Secretary of War. The impression in official circles is that the report will either show an accident or else a sort of Scotch verdict. Even should the board find that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo or mine, there will be no war unless this country can make Spain a participator in the act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The statement here, as well as the people in all classes and conditions, talk and speculate a good deal as to the cause of the Maine disaster and the probable outcome of the trouble. Nearly all have an opinion, and are not slow in expressing it. The opinion is generally to the effect that the Maine was destroyed by design.

It is possible, if not probable, that this rather general belief will be verified by the report of the investigating board. Yet at the same time we must consider that up to this time there is not an iota of evidence tending to show that the ill-fated vessel was destroyed by design.

In Memory of Mrs. Sallie R. Cox. It is possible that our dear loved friend is dead? Yes, the sad and painful truth is at last realized and why this dead bereavement was ordained by divine direction we cannot now understand. We know that the Lord "doeth all things well," but oh, it is

sometimes so hard to say "Thy will be done." Her kind and generous disposition won the friendship of all with whom she associated; and our hearts are moved with emotion as we sympathize with the family in this, their time of sorrow.

Fond regrets and tender recollections are all that remain of that once kind and loving friend and mother. On January 7th, 1898, her soul sweetly and gently departed to be with loved ones gone before. The grave now holds all that was mortal of Sallie R. Cox, but we feel that the morning of the resurrection she will rise again.

A FRIEND.  
Maxwell, Ky., Feb. 26, 1898.

He's Got a Job. The evil effects of office-seeking are illustrated in the following clipping from the Eminence Constitutionalist: "Samuel Button, a once wealthy and prosperous farmer of Oldham county, has been adjudged an idiot and sent to the Lakerland Asylum. The direct cause of this insanity is unknown, but it is believed that one of the causes was his interest in politics. Mr. Button has been an ardent Republican all his life, and during the last few years an office-seeker. After the election of Mr. McKinley his desires for office were greatly increased, and it is believed that his failure to get an appointment helped to bring on his insanity."

Where is John Sherman? [Atlanta Constitution.]

All the attempts to show that the official candle of John Sherman has been snuffed out. He is still holding on to his office, with the bitter realization that as a part of the equipment of an Ohio politician, but, as a political factor, he has actually passed away while yet in life. Nobody knows where Mack and Mark have the poor old man hid. His name is never heard, and all the transactions of the state department are carried on by Mr. Day, who, if he did not know, has rapidly learned, how to talk Spanish.

Men and medicines are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla give it a good name everywhere.

## Mr. Lincoln's Opinion Questioned.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

Robert T. Lincoln would appear to be rather off his base in his views of international law as applied to the destruction of the Maine. It may possibly be true that if that disaster was entirely the work of some private fanatic, Spain would not be burdened with any legal responsibility; but if there was a mine under the ship, placed there by the government, even though exploded by some private Spanish fanatic, it is not easy to see how the Spanish government could escape legal responsibility.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after one Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children.

For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford.

## DEANFIELD, KY.

Feb. 25.—We realize the meanness and love which God has for mankind in that the moderate weather during this winter has been so desirable on the account of the scarcity of feed and provisions. The feed supply of this neighborhood is almost exhausted now and many of us long to see the budding spring time.

The miners have come out at Mr. Dean's mine. They say it is no account of bad air and will go in no more until there is a better way of supplying the bank with fresh air.

Born, to the wife of John Cain, on the 22nd inst., a boy.

Born, to the wife of John Cain, on the 18th inst., a boy.

William Wright, of near Haynesville, is sick of typhoid fever. He has been very low but is improving.

School began here last Monday by Miss—Monroe. It appears that we have a very enthusiastic teacher and will have a profitable school. BUDDY.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasant or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles following neglected colds.

For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford.

To Cure Consumption Forever. Take Cascarella's Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

To Whom It May Concern. I have this day sent my son Jesse Maiden free. He is authorized to trade and do business in his own name. I will not be responsible for any of his acts.

ANTHONY MARDEN. After years of untold suffering from piles, B. V. Russell, of Knickerbocker, Pa., was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases such as eczema, rash, pimples and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy.

For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford.

Everybody Says So. Cascarella's Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medicinal discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cures influenza, feverish colds, constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day. 10c, 25c, 50c. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Winter tourist tickets are now on sale from Beaver Dam, Ky., to the following points, at prices named for the round trip:

Aberdeen, Miss. \$17.05  
Jackson, Miss. \$19.45  
Hampden, Miss. \$22.50  
McComb, Miss. \$24.65  
New Orleans, La. \$26.70  
Tickets good until June 30th, 1898, to return.

H. HENRIK, Agt.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles.

For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be sure and get the "Golden Rule," take No. 70. The wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

## THE GREENBACK.

Opened a New Chapter in Finance and Saved the Nation.

The most interesting of all studies of history undoubtedly is the tracing of the progress of a popular idea from its inception to its triumph. When Eldridge G. Spaulding succeeded in creating the greenback, he opened a new chapter of finance and showed a nation how to tolerate an intolerable debt. To borrow hundreds of millions of dollars without paying a cent of interest was the lesson he taught the American people. The greenback made the government at Washington victorious in the civil war, and the policy of greenback withdrawal which McKinley is now alluring Secretary Chase to force upon the country would undo the most successful chapter of finance the world has seen. And yet, within the third of a century of its existence, the greenbacks have been kicked and euffed by both parties and denounced and vilified by both. In 1878 the Republicans demanded their redemption in coin, while the Democratic platform resolutions "denounced the failure to make good the legal tender notes."

Twenty years have gone by since these platforms, and only among the interested classes, the bankers and money lenders of the Republican party, the idea now lingers that our paper money should be issued not by the government, but by the banks. The Republican platform of 1896, on which McKinley ran, had a word about the greenback. As for the Democratic platform of that year, it resolved:

"We denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by the national banks in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States," which is the greenback idea in its original purity. And the response given by the Democracy of the Union in 1896 was 6,500,000 votes.

There is very little more danger of the passage of a law by the present congress to burn up our greenbacks, to authorize the issuance of millions more of paper to be issued by banks and to give to the making of our paper currency to the money lenders than there was in old Andrew Jackson's time of the restoration to power of the United States bank which he struggled, but the attempt will be made, and the battle must be fought out in the capital. Our reliance must be in the wisdom which the American people have learned from experience and the improbability that they will now take any step backward.—New York News.

## CHANGING THE TUNE.

Republicans Organize Make Rilly Excuses For the Dingley Bill.

A few months ago the Republican organs were vociferous with glee that the Dingley law was going to remedy all kinds of ills and make this nation feel like a boy with his first pair of pants. They declared that it would bring much needed relief to the Uncle Sam who had to build additions to his treasury, and with one accord they rejoiced because the Wilson law was repealed and its makers rendered powerless to further deplete the treasury. But the Republican organs are not so consistent as they are loud. Indeed, they are singing in a subdued strain and are casting about for some one to shift the blame of the Dingley law's failure upon. They refuse to see the causes that are really to blame, but profess to see that the blame rests upon men who were not in congress when the Dingley law was passed. The Chicago Inter Ocean is about the blindest of the lot. It gazes at the rapidly increasing deficit caused by the Dingley law and exclaims, "The blame must be placed on the prospective deficit are Messrs. Wilson and Cleveland, though every Democrat and mugwump in the land shares in their guilt."

It is convenient to be able to exclaim with the schoolboy caught in the act, "I ain't been doing it." Of course. The Inter Ocean means that the anticipatory imports under the Wilson law are responsible for the rapidly increasing deficit, but The Inter Ocean and other tariff taxing organs thought nothing of them when they declared with double loaded editorials that just as soon as the Dingley law went into effect the revenues would equal or exceed the expenses of the government.

They never once thought that they would be called upon to invent some excuse for the failure of the Dingley law to produce revenue, but when the time did come when some excuse had to be invented they invented one, and silly as it is they fondly believed that the people will be deceived thereby. The invention of an excuse, though a good one to be deceived, but it will not deceive men who read and think. It would be well for the Republican organs and the Republican party if they spent less time inventing excuses for the Dingley bill's failure and more time devising some means to keep that deficit from forcing the administration to issue a lot of bonds.—Omaha World-Herald.

Telephone Story From Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. J. of Louisville the other day. The madam is a large, muscular looking woman and is evidently the boss of the ranch, while Mr. J. is a cowed, effeminate looking creature who seems to be afraid when the madam is around. When Mrs. J. went into Goldman's to do some shopping the little man slipped off to Bell's to get a drink. While he was down there he heard the telephone ring and inquired what it was. The mysteries of the instrument were explained, and Mr. Bell offered to call up his wife at Goldman's and let him talk to her. This seemed to please him very much, but just as he got the trumpet to his ear the lightning struck the wire and knocked him down. Staggering to his feet, he said, "That's the best advice I've been given her!"—Louisville Dispatch.

Opened a Cotton Mill With Prayer. It is rather an unusual thing for a cotton mill enterprise to start off with religious services—in fact, no one knew of an instance of the kind until recently. And Columbia broke the record. The negroes interested in the Elmwood cotton mill enterprise, having purchased the old Congaree mill building, assembled there, and appropriate services were held. The weather was not so favorable as the olden days, but the weather, and the worshippers were fervent in their exhortations.—Columbia State.

CASTORIA. It is a good medicine for all ailments.

The Calhoun Star says: A Sacramento man, to win a wager, the day, made a record in gluttony which is likely to stand for some time. The wager was that he could not eat four

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

promptly relieves the cough, stops the tickling in the throat, and induces quiet and refreshing sleep.

1/2 Size 1/2 Price.

dozen eggs in twenty minutes. The eggs were to be eaten raw, without any seasoning. When time was called the man started, and got outside of his four dozen eggs well within twenty minutes and then tossed off another